

'Doe shot and captured by rebels'

MONROVIA (AP) — President Samuel Doe was shot in the leg and captured Sunday by a breakaway rebel faction during heavy fighting in Monrovia, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reported Sunday. More than 60 people, including dozens of Doe's bodyguards, were slain in the fighting with rebels led by Prince Johnson, the BBC World Service reported. The president was shot in the leg and taken away by the rebels, the BBC correspondent in Monrovia reported, quoting witnesses. Johnson then called the BBC to say he has declared himself president until an interim government can be installed. The BBC quoted the rebel leader as saying Doe would be put on trial and dealt with according to the law. Rebels accuse Doe of nepotism, stealing millions of dollars of state money and hold him responsible for the deaths of thousands of civilians who have died in the eight-month-old civil war. Liberia now has three people who claim to be its president: Doe, Johnson and Charles Taylor, leader of the mainstream rebel National Patriotic Front. Liberia's civil war began on Dec. 24 when Johnson helped lead rebels loyal to Taylor in an invasion from Ivory Coast. In March, Johnson broke away to form his own faction.

Volume 15 Number 4491



An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times تنشر يومية سياسية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

Iraq: 'Bush is possessed'

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday U.S. President George Bush was "possessed by evil spirits" for refusing to link settlement of the Gulf crisis to the Palestinian issue. Commenting on Bush's Helsinki meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the Iraqi News Agency said Bush's remarks at the summit "reflected his evil intentions and his hatred for the Arab nation." At a joint press conference following the summit Bush said any efforts to link the Gulf crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict were aimed at diluting U.N. resolutions on Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. Gorbachev also rejected Baghdad's proposal to tackle the two issues at the same time, but added: "I think there is a link since the unresolved problems of the Middle East give an extra acuteness to the present crisis." The INA commentary made no mention of Gorbachev, who jointly with Bush demanded Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. "It seems that Bush is possessed by evil spirits," it said. "Ghosts are pushing him to his fate through the predicament he has put his soldiers into to achieve the colonialist and Zionist designs to control the oil in Najd and Hijaz (Saudi Arabia)."

AMMAN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1990, SAFAR 20, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Bush, Gorbachev agree to seek political solution to Gulf crisis

Superpowers differ on use of force, say if political efforts fail further action will be within U.N. Charter ● Food to Iraq possible on humanitarian grounds under scrutiny

UAE envoy visits Yemen; rally in Sanaa

SANAA (R) — A United Arab Emirates (UAE) envoy met Sunday with Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh as thousands of Yemenis demonstrated in Sanaa in support of Iraq. Radio Sanaa said UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi handed the Yemeni president a letter from the emirates' president, Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahayan. It gave no details of the message but diplomatic sources said it was likely to focus on the Gulf crisis. As U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met in Helsinki to discuss the crisis some 100,000 Yemeni demonstrators took to the streets in Sanaa, expressing support for Iraq. The protesters walked to the U.S. and Soviet embassies where they read a statement calling on the two presidents to work out a settlement to avoid war in the region.

Thatcher may stay another five years

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Sunday she may stay in office another five years and would not rule out being prime minister at the age of 70. "I am not immortal, but I've got a lot left in me yet," said Thatcher, who will be 65 next month. "Some people started their administration at the age of 70. But I wouldn't necessarily — that is just through to the next election and right up to the following one," she said on an independent television interview. But, the prime minister told interviewer David Frost, "I am not going to give you the chance to say that she is going to go on and on and on." Thatcher said she wanted to lead the party into the next election, which must be called in 1991 or 1992.

Mitterrand to visit Egypt soon

CAIRO (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Egypt soon, Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement was quoted as saying Sunday. Chevenement, on a three-day visit to Egypt to discuss the Gulf crisis, told the Middle East News Agency Mitterrand would be coming to Egypt "within the framework of the strong relations that bind the two countries and the friendly and personal relations that bind the two leaders." The French head of state has come to Egypt on working trips and holidays several times in recent years and has close ties with President Hosni Mubarak.

Iraq reopens restaurants

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has allowed many restaurants to reopen on condition they served snacks and drinks only, government officials said Sunday. Restaurants throughout Iraq had been told to shut down indefinitely as part of Baghdad's efforts to save food in the face of a United Nations-imposed trade embargo. The order had excluded cheap restaurants and snack bars, but many had closed or restricted service for lack of food supplies. Iraq has introduced food rationing because of the U.N. embargo.

Iraq denies report of border blasts

NICOSIA (R) — Iraq has denied a Syrian report of explosions near their border. Syria's official news agency SANA said residents in the eastern region of Abu Kamal heard 46 explosions in the nearby, Iraqi town of Al Qaim Sunday. It said mosques on the Iraqi side of the border used loudspeakers to call for blood donors. The Iraqi News Agency quoted an official source as saying the SANA report was "a baseless fabrication." The Syrian agency offered no explanation of the reported explosions. Al Qaim is a farming community on the Euphrates River 280 kilometres northwest of Baghdad. The border between Iraq and Syria has been closed for years.

Combined agency dispatches

HELSINKI — U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev agreed Sunday that the Gulf conflict should be resolved through political means.

While Bush and Gorbachev ended their emergency summit with a joint demand that Iraq pull out of Kuwait, they were split on the use of force to end the crisis.

The two leaders issued a statement calling on the entire world community to adhere to United Nations sanctions against Iraq, but recognising that the U.N. resolutions permit the shipment of food into Iraq and Kuwait for "humanitarian" considerations.

Any such imports "must be strictly monitored" to make sure they meet humanitarian concerns

"with special priority being given to meeting the needs of children," the leaders said.

It was the first time since World War II that the Gulf conflict had lined up on the same side of a major regional conflict, and further evidence that the cold war is fading into history.

"We may have a difference on that," Bush said when asked about the use of troops at a joint news conference after a summit.

Gorbachev said military force "would drag us into a situation with unpredictable results."

"I think our two states and the United Nations have a huge arsenal of means at our disposal to resolve the situation through political measures."

He said later he saw no point in military action now although any

measures would be within the context of U.N. rules, which allow for force as a last resort.

"I'm not disappointed in that answer," Bush said.

Bush and Gorbachev said they wanted and hoped for a peaceful solution to the crisis but said they were "united in the belief that Iraq's aggression must not be tolerated."

"If the current steps fail to end it, we are prepared to consider additional ones consistent with the U.N. charter," said the statement.

Bush said he and Gorbachev agreed they will accept no Gulf settlement "short of the complete implementation" of the U.N. sanctions that demand an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Gorbachev pointedly corrected a Soviet journalist who quoted

him as saying the Soviet Union would take military steps if Iraq fails to pull out of Kuwait on its own.

"I did not say that if Iraq does not withdraw peacefully, we're going to have recourse to military methods ... I do not state that," said the Soviet leader.

"The whole of our seven hours of meeting today were devoted to the quest for a political resolution of that conflict, and I believe that we are on the right road," Gorbachev said.

Bush and Gorbachev discussed the prospect of U.S. economic aid to Moscow, but came to no conclusion. Bush said he was interested in efforts to help Moscow's new economic policies, and vowed to cooperate in as many ways as possible.

Gorbachev and Bush went into

their third meeting in less than a year after an eve-of-summit declaration from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein that their efforts were futile.

The Iraqi leader, in a televised statement, also told the Soviet Union it was in danger of being eclipsed as world power by the United States.

Gorbachev said no one was trying to exclude Iraq from the world community but added:

"What the present leadership of Iraq is doing is driving their country up a blind alley."

He said it was possible Soviet officials would have more meetings with Iraqi leaders and reported that the United States had now conceded a Soviet role in the Middle East.

(Continued on page 5)

Superpower statement

The following joint statement was handed out Sunday moments before Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President George Bush began a press conference together at the close of their one-day summit:

With regard to Iraq's invasion and continued military occupation of Kuwait, President Bush and President Gorbachev issue the following joint statement:

We are united in the belief that Iraq's aggression must not be tolerated. No peaceful international order is possible if larger states can devour their smaller neighbours.

We reaffirm the joint statement of our foreign ministers of Aug. 3, 1990, and our support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 660, 661, 662, 664, and 665.

Today, we once again call upon the government of Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait, to allow the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government, and to free all hostages now held in Iraq and Kuwait (which the Security Council resolutions demanded).

(Continued on page 5)

King reassures India of all possible facilities for evacuees

Queen visits camps, comforts thousands

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday reaffirmed Jordan's keen interest and willingness to extend all possible facilities to Indian nationals leaving Kuwait across the Iraqi border through Jordan.

The reaffirmation came during a meeting the King held with Indian Transport Minister K.P. Unnikrishnan who is currently visiting Jordan to assess and organise the evacuation process of the tens of thousands of his countrymen arriving in Jordan from Kuwait and Iraq.

During the meeting, which was also attended by two Indian state ministers, N.M. Joseph of Kerala and Churchill Alemam of Goa, Unnikrishnan conveyed to the King the Indian government's thanks and appreciation of the facilities that Jordan extends to the evacuees, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

The minister also reaffirmed that the Indian government had stepped up the evacuation process, Petra said. The meeting was attended by Indian Ambassador to Jordan Gajendra Singh.

Unnikrishnan arrived here Friday and visited several camps where Indian evacuees are awaiting homeward flights.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan accompanied the minister of a visit to the Shalaan I camp in the northern land, which holds about 11,000 Indian evacuees.

Her Majesty Queen Noor toured the dismal desert camps

Sunday jammed with tens of thousands of Asian refugees, bringing them words of comfort as efforts to repatriate them picked up speed.

"In how many days?" an anxious woman asked.

"As soon as we can, we don't know how many days, but the airplanes are coming to take you home. It takes time and we are giving you — women and children — first priority," the Queen said.

At the Amman airport, a massive airlift of Indian refugees continued for a second day.

Air India officials in Amman said a total of 11 aircraft had flown 3,000 people home Saturday. An equal number were expected to leave Amman by air Sunday.

Another airlift, organised by the U.N. International Migration Organisation, started Thursday and continued smoothly on the weekend. The plan was to fly 19,000 Sri Lankans home over the next 11 days at the rate of about 1,400 a day.

But a senior Jordanian official at the border post said the number of repatriations "hardly keeps up with the continuing influx of new arrivals."

She said the greatest need was for transportation to take the refugees home.

"For God's sake get us out of here, we have no food, no water, we are dying here," an Asian refugee told the Queen, echoing many other voices in the pitiful crowd.

Thousands of evacuees followed her through the camp, although many didn't know who she was.

The Queen sought to reassess all those she met that they would soon be going home.

"In how many days?" an anxious woman asked.

"As soon as we can, we don't know how many days, but the airplanes are coming to take you home. It takes time and we are giving you — women and children — first priority," the Queen said.

At the Amman airport, a massive airlift of Indian refugees continued for a second day.

Air India officials in Amman said a total of 11 aircraft had flown 3,000 people home Saturday. An equal number were expected to leave Amman by air Sunday.

Another airlift, organised by the U.N. International Migration Organisation, started Thursday and continued smoothly on the weekend. The plan was to fly 19,000 Sri Lankans home over the next 11 days at the rate of about 1,400 a day.

But a senior Jordanian official at the border post said the number of repatriations "hardly keeps up with the continuing influx of new arrivals."

She said the greatest need was for transportation to take the refugees home.

"For God's sake get us out of here, we have no food, no water, we are dying here," an Asian refugee told the Queen, echoing many other voices in the pitiful crowd.

Thousands of evacuees followed her through the camp, although many didn't know who she was.

The Queen sought to reassess all those she met that they would soon be going home.

"In how many days?" an anxious woman asked.

"As soon as we can, we don't know how many days, but the airplanes are coming to take you home. It takes time and we are giving you — women and children — first priority," the Queen said.

At the Amman airport, a massive airlift of Indian refugees continued for a second day.

Air India officials in Amman said a total of 11 aircraft had flown 3,000 people home Saturday. An equal number were expected to leave Amman by air Sunday.

Another airlift, organised by the U.N. International Migration Organisation, started Thursday and continued smoothly on the weekend. The plan was to fly 19,000 Sri Lankans home over the next 11 days at the rate of about 1,400 a day.

But a senior Jordanian official at the border post said the number of repatriations "hardly keeps up with the continuing influx of new arrivals."

She said the greatest need was for transportation to take the refugees home.

"For God's sake get us out of here, we have no food, no water, we are dying here," an Asian refugee told the Queen, echoing many other voices in the pitiful crowd.

Thousands of evacuees followed her through the camp, although many didn't know who she was.

The Queen sought to reassess all those she met that they would soon be going home.

"In how many days?" an anxious woman asked.

"As soon as we can, we don't know how many days, but the airplanes are coming to take you home. It takes time and we are giving you — women and children — first priority," the Queen said.

At the Amman airport, a massive airlift of Indian refugees continued for a second day.

Air India officials in Amman said a total of 11 aircraft had flown 3,000 people home Saturday. An equal number were expected to leave Amman by air Sunday.

Another airlift, organised by the U.N. International Migration Organisation, started Thursday and continued smoothly on the weekend. The plan was to fly 19,000 Sri Lankans home over the next 11 days at the rate of about 1,400 a day.

But a senior Jordanian official at the border post said the number of repatriations "hardly keeps up with the continuing influx of new arrivals."

She said the greatest need was for transportation to take the refugees home.

"For God's sake get us out of here, we have no food, no water, we are dying here," an Asian refugee told the Queen, echoing many other voices in the pitiful crowd.

Thousands of evacuees followed her through the camp, although many didn't know who she was.

The Queen sought to reassess all those she met that they would soon be going home.

"In how many days?" an anxious woman asked.

"As soon as we can, we don't know how many days, but the airplanes are coming to take you home. It takes time and we are giving you — women and children — first priority," the Queen said.

At the Amman airport, a massive airlift of Indian refugees continued for a second day.

Air India officials in Amman said a total of 11 aircraft had flown 3,000 people home Saturday. An equal number were expected to leave Amman by air Sunday.

Another airlift, organised by the U.N. International Migration Organisation, started Thursday and continued smoothly on the weekend

Gulf crisis likely to shock region into reforms

KHOBAR, Saudi Arabia (R) — The Gulf crisis is likely to shock conservative rulers throughout the region into slowly introducing reforms, senior officials and business men say.

But any changes hinge on an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

The process is likely to start in the northern Gulf emirate and then spread south to Saudi Arabia and the smaller Gulf states.

"We have to institutionalise channels for communicating the desires of the people," said a former Gulf state minister who asked not to be named. "There will be tremendous changes in Kuwaiti society. It will not be the same and it will affect us all," added a Saudi Arabian oil company executive.

"People will look at the deci-

sions taken in the run-up to the invasion and the small number of people involved in taking them and they will not allow it to continue. There has to be more of a popular voice," he said.

Mohammad, a middle-aged Saudi Arabian engineer, whose country has been dragged to the brink of war by Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, lives in the industrial Dhahran-Khobar-Dammam area on the Gulf coast.

It would be a prime Iraqi target if fighting broke out but Mohammad believes the crisis and the unprecedented presence of tens of thousands of foreign troops could be a catalyst for change, such as more openness in government and the press.

All the Gulf states are hereditary monarchies in which

members of the ruling families control the levers of power.

Saudi Arabia is the only country in the world which takes its name from that of a dynasty, Al Saud.

Supporters of ultra-conservative rule say it is tempered by public meetings with ministers and regional governors. Citizens and present petitions and complain about government policy.

Kuwait and Bahrain set up parliaments with a limited and all-male franchise. They dissolved them in 1975 and 1986 respectively, because of irreconcilable differences between parliaments and rulers.

After months of agitation by a pro-democracy movement, Kuwait held elections for a new parliament in June this year. But the opposition boycotted them because the

government retained the right to nominate 25 of the 75 legislators.

Kuwait announced plans to set up a Consultative Council after a siege of the Grand Mosque at Mecca in 1979 by Sunni Muslim militants. The idea has never blossomed.

A Saudi Arabian official said the experience of deprivation and guerrilla warfare was bound to implant radical ideas into Kuwaitis.

"I expect the Sabah family to become more of a figurehead, a symbol of the nation. The experience will also alleviate discrimination against women, who have been active in the resistance," he said.

A former Saudi Arabian minister said reform in his country should not be a sudden transformation from a family-based oligarchy to European-

style multi-party democracy. "If we introduced full democracy overnight you would find a parliament dominated by (conservative) mullahs. An atmosphere of liberalisation has to develop slowly," he said.

Mohammad the engineer would probably be happy with that. "I'm not calling for the end of the Al Saud," he said. "I just wish our society would be more open and tolerant."

Conservatives in Saudi Arabia point to the Kuwaiti experience as a reason not to follow its example.

"Democracy is a foreign word and a foreign concept and we want nothing to do with it. It means indiscipline and weak government. The Kuwaitis made a big mistake," said a Saudi Air force officer with Muslim fundamentalist

sympathies.

The Kuwaiti-government-in-exile, based near the Saudi Arabian mountain town of Taif, says it is too busy campaigning to free its country from Iraqi occupation to think much about constitutional change.

"I'm not worried about the national assembly," said Kuwait Planning Minister Salman Abdul Razek Al Mutawa. "(President Saddam) Hussein thought there would be a popular rush towards the (Iraqi invaders), but not a single group of Kuwaitis showed willingness to cooperate."

Ahmad Saadoun, former speaker of parliament and the main agitator for reform, has pledged allegiance to the ruling Al Sabah family and former opposition sympathisers have joined the Kuwaiti resistance.

Cup in hand, Baker reaps funds for anti-Iraq campaign

By Carol Giacomo
Reuters

HELSINKI — As he left last week on a mission to raise funds for military operations and economic sanctions against Iraq, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was given a pewter begging cup.

"No less than a billion dollars, please," was the inscription on the cup presented by a reporter accompanying him.

It underscored the high cost of the U.S.-led campaign — an estimated \$28 billion will be needed — and the fact that Washington cannot pay the bills alone.

During the first phase of his mission — three days in the Middle East that ended Saturday — Baker reaped billions of dollars in support.

Bringing more from Europe and Japan may be tougher, but Baker's success so far enhances the chances that sanctions against Iraq will hold and that U.S. forces will stay in the region as long as needed.

Kuwait's emir, exiled since Iraq invaded his country on Aug. 2, pledged \$5 billion. Saudi Arabia, which also fears Iraqi attack, committed unspecified billions of dollars, including the cost of fuel, water and transport for thousands of U.S. troops there.

U.S. officials, their economy facing a potentially dangerous deficit, realised more international help was needed for what is likely to be a prolonged stand-off.

Baker also won a pledge from Egypt to send more troops to Saudi Arabia, although a senior U.S. official said the commitment was made before Baker's visit.

"He's been very successful," White House Chief of Staff John Sununu said of Baker's effort.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, sent by President George Bush to drum up support in London, Rome, Tokyo and Seoul, had less to show for his efforts.

At each stop, there were expressions of solidarity but little hard cash.

Baker, apparently not wanting to be seen as begging, told reporters repeatedly his mission was diplomatic as well as economic. He said the U.S. response to the crisis reaffirmed U.S. leadership in world affairs.

Nevertheless, the image of Washington asking for money was highly unusual. While many in Congress urged Bush to prod Western and Arab allies to share more of the burden, some lawmakers voiced madding fears that U.S. troops might seem to be available for rent.

Pakistan to send food to stranded nationals in Gulf

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan, reportedly at the request of Baghdad, is sending 30 tons of food this week to its citizens stranded in the Gulf, a government spokesman said Sunday.

There were about 130,000 Pakistanis in Iraq and Kuwait, and only 25,000 have been repatriated since the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, said the spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Islamabad has been concerned about the safety of its citizens in the Gulf, particularly since some 5,000 Pakistani troops are being sent to help defend Saudi Arabia against possible attack by Iraqi forces.

The ambassadors of Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh were summoned to the Iraqi Foreign Office Thursday and told that Baghdad wouldn't be able to feed their citizens anymore, according to Pakistani news reports. They were asked to send food and other supplies for their citizens living in Kuwait and Iraq.

He said Pakistan was also considering sending a shipload of food and other supplies to the Gulf but "is afraid that it may violate the U.N. embargo against Iraq," he said. "Islamabad is in touch with the United States and other allies to resolve this crisis."

He said Pakistan also had considered flying food and medicines directly to Iraq.

India has been ferrying planeloads of its citizens out of the Gulf.

U.S. troops in Gulf say morale flagging

WITH U.S. FORCES, Saudi Arabia (R) — U.S. troops ready to face an Iraqi invasion say morale is flagging as they sit in the desert with little to do except think of ways to stay cool and comfortable.

Merciless sun, searing heat and the isolation of camp sites are beginning to take their toll on soldiers prepared to cope with hardship — provided there is a goal or an end in sight.

"My biggest concern is that we're going to carry on for weeks and nothing will happen," said Lieutenant-Colonel Dick White, commander of a Marine Aircraft Squadron rushed to Saudi Arabia after Iraq seized Kuwait on Aug. 2.

"The Marines were all pumped up — they expected they would have to stem a force coming out of the Kuwait border as soon as

they arrived," he said. "But if we just sit here for a long time there will be a natural let down because there is not much to do except think of ways to stay cool, or get a hot meal and a soft place to sleep."

Pilots in White's squadron who fly the AV-8B vertical take-off Harrier fighter say their biggest hardship is the prospect of being confined to their base indefinitely. They cannot telephone home and have nothing to look forward to except an occasional hot meal or shower.

"It's like being up for a big rise and having it postponed until further notice," he said.

The Harrier squadron, stationed closer to the border with Kuwait than any other aircraft group in Saudi Arabia, arrived three weeks ago. The United States has 100,000 troops in the Gulf.

The hardest thing is it's extremely boring," said Captain David Carnish, 28, from Colorado Springs.

"We had high expectations when we came over here. Our adrenaline was going, but now there's a lull... morale is dropping for sure," he said.

Captain Glenn Melin, 31, from Oregon, said he feared he was overwhelmed by paperwork instead of flying into combat for the first time.

"It's like being up for a big rise and having it postponed until further notice," he said.

The Harrier squadron, stationed closer to the border with Kuwait than any other aircraft group in Saudi Arabia, arrived three weeks ago. The United States has 100,000 troops in the Gulf.

For the first two weeks men of the squadron slept outdoors on concrete parking lots in night-time temperatures of up to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 Centigrade). There were no hot meals, no showers and no regular mail service to look forward to.

The base has few buildings — none for accommodation.

Now they get the occasional shower and fried-egg breakfast but still sleep on the ground without tents or cots. They are also starting to run out of soap, toothpaste and paper.

Many have begun ripping the box-tops of their hated MRE's — meals ready to eat — to use as makeshift postcards.

I have found out what potatoes are," he said. "It's French for 'from hell'."

Palestinians renew battles in S. Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Palestinian groups battled for the third day running in south Lebanon Sunday, setting buildings in this port city ablaze.

Security sources said at least 5,000 families fled Sidon after clashes between fighters loyal to PLO leader Yasser Arafat and gunmen of Abu Nidal's radical Fateh Revolutionary Council (FRC) intensified during the night.

"I had to take my family to a safer area because the fighting was around our home. People are leaving the city and the fighting is spreading everywhere here," said 48-year-old Mohammad Hussen.

At least three people were killed and 20 wounded on Sunday, taking the toll since Friday to 51 dead and 200 wounded.

"I saw Palestinian families who left their refugee camp taking shelter near the Jewish cemetery. Some were sitting at the seashore waiting for the fighting to subside," said Hussein Hamad, a driver.

Witnesses said a shell hit a Syrian army checkpoint on the outskirts of the city and two Lebanese soldiers in a car were wounded. Shelling set shops, apartments and cars on fire.

The PLO fighters have vowed to drive the FRC from the area. Abu Yasser, Arafat's senior military aide in Lebanon, said the FRC had been behind the abduction of several westerners.

"The kidnapping of the Swiss workers, some French... those were all held captive in the city and the Palestinian cause," he said. "For a few dollars only they do such crimes in the name of the Palestinian people."

Zaid Webheh, Arafat's representative in Lebanon, said on Saturday: "Abu Nidal is a threat to our cause... We have decided to end the presence of Abu Nidal's followers in the Sidon area."

Arafat's men on Friday drove FRC guerrillas from positions inside Ain El Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp east of Sidon, the biggest in Lebanon. The FRC then rained shells on the camp from hillside bases.

Sidon became the last stronghold of Abu Nidal's fighters after Arafat backed a rebellion in the FRC at Rashidieh refugee camp in the southern port of Tyre in July.

The PLO issued a death sentence 16 years ago against Abu Nidal after accusing him of plotting to kill Arafat.

Abu Nidal then broke with Arafat's Fateh movement and founded the Islamic Resistance Movement in the 1980s.

Pakistan to send food to stranded nationals in Gulf

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan, reportedly at the request of Bagdad, is sending 30 tons of food this week to its citizens stranded in the Gulf, a government spokesman said Sunday.

There were about 130,000 Pakistanis in Iraq and Kuwait, and only 25,000 have been repatriated since the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, said the spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Islamabad has been concerned about the safety of its citizens in the Gulf, particularly since some 5,000 Pakistani troops are being sent to help defend Saudi Arabia against possible attack by Iraqi forces.

The ambassadors of Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh were summoned to the Iraqi Foreign Office Thursday and told that Baghdad wouldn't be able to feed their citizens anymore, according to Pakistani news reports. They were asked to send food and other supplies for their citizens living in Kuwait and Iraq.

He said Pakistan was also considering sending a shipload of food and medicines directly to Iraq.

India has been ferrying planeloads of its citizens out of the Gulf.

Hurd: Japan should expand Gulf role

TOKYO (Agencies) — British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Sunday Japan should send troops to the Gulf if possible.

He told reporters that as a big economic power, Japan had asked to have a bigger say in the major political issues in the world and this carried a price tag with it.

Hurd is in Tokyo for annual Anglo-Japanese foreign ministerial talks Monday, when he will also meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and address business leaders.

Asked what Japan should do to assist the multinational force in the Gulf, Hurd said he expected it to go further than measures already announced, which include \$1 billion for the force and \$22 million for refugees fleeing Iraq and Kuwait.

If Japan can manage it within its constitution, it can contribute armed forces. That is fine. We welcome Japanese minesweepers. If not, that is all the more reason to contribute in other areas," he said.

A fierce debate is raging in

Japan about how far it can go under its constitution to send personnel, military or not, to join the multinational force.

Hurd said there were three main costs that were mounting all the time — involving the multinational force, the refugees, mostly Asian, fleeing Iraq and Kuwait, and countries in the region suffering from implementing U.N. sanctions against Iraq.

Asked if he would welcome Soviet troops in the multinational force, he said: "We see no objection to Soviet troops."

He said it was very important to keep together the "extraordinary coalition" that had formed against Iraq since its invasion of Kuwait.

"The Soviet Union was closest to Saddam Hussein. It armed him and helped him and has been willing to put that in reverse. It is important that the Soviet Union should stay that way," he said.

Asked if Britain would send ground troops to join the ships and aircraft it has already sent to the Gulf, he said more measures

would be announced in a day or two.

Asked if Iraq should be given a ladder with which to climb down, Hurd said that the Iraqi leader had kicked away most of the ladders.

"There is not much scope. There is no room for negotiations on the three main points — release of the hostages, withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and restoration of the Kuwait government," Hurd said.

Asked if he would welcome Soviet troops in the multinational force, he said: "We see no objection to Soviet troops."

He said it was very important to keep together the "extraordinary coalition" that had formed against Iraq since its invasion of Kuwait.

"The Soviet Union was closest to Saddam Hussein. It armed him and helped him and has been willing to put that in reverse. It is important that the Soviet Union should stay that way," he said.

Asked if Britain would send ground troops to join the ships and aircraft it has already sent to the Gulf, he said more measures

would be announced in a day or two.

Asked if Iraq should be given a ladder with which to climb down, Hurd said that the Iraqi leader had kicked away most of the ladders.

"There is not much scope. There is no room for negotiations on the three main points — release of the hostages, withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and restoration of the Kuwait government," Hurd said.

Asked if he would welcome Soviet troops in the multinational force, he said: "We see no objection to Soviet troops."

He said it was very important to keep together the "extraordinary coalition" that had formed against Iraq since its invasion of Kuwait.

"The Soviet Union was closest to Saddam Hussein. It armed him and helped him and has been willing to put that in reverse. It is important that the Soviet Union should stay that way," he said.

Asked if Britain would send ground troops to join the ships and aircraft it has already sent to the Gulf, he said more measures

Akbari Arab jurists blast U.S. double standard policies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The third Arab jurists conference, which opened at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman, has sent a cable to the Soviet U.S. summit in Helsinki demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces from Arab lands and calling for a more balanced and equitable treatment of various world issues by the U.N. Security Council and major world powers.

"The conference deplores the double standard policies in the application of international laws and especially in dealing with the Gulf crisis," said the cable.

Dr. Mazen Ismail Ramadani, from Iraq, presented a research paper dealing with current threats to his country and giving details about the Gulf crisis.

The Secretary-General of the Arab Jurists Federation Shabib Al Maliki said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that there was no alternative to a holy war which would mobilise Arab and Islamic power to drive foreign forces from the Arab land.

Referring to the present massing of foreign forces in the Gulf, Maliki said that the United States and its allies had been planning to evict the foreign troops from Arab land, according to Maliki.

He said the first paper deals with the Gulf crisis, the second tackles the Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and the violation of human rights and the third paper deals with the Palestine problem.

According to Maliki, the other papers will discuss basic human freedoms, pluralism, freedom of the press, provisions of the international humanitarian law and the freedom of the judiciary.

The cable demanded that Pres-

idents Bush and Gorbachev shoulder responsibility towards world peace and help avert a catastrophe in the Gulf region.

At its Sunday's session the conference discussed the Palestine problem, the intifada, the effect of U.S.-Soviet relations on Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and the Arab Israeli conflict. On Sunday's agenda was the question of continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the Iraqi initiative to establish permanent peace with Iran.

"The conference deplores the double standard policies in the application of international laws and especially in dealing with the Gulf crisis," said the cable.

Dr. Mazen Ismail Ramadani, from Iraq, presented a research paper dealing with current threats to his country and giving details about the Gulf crisis.

The Secretary-General of the Arab Jurists Federation Shabib Al Maliki said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that there was no alternative to a holy war which would mobilise Arab and Islamic power to drive foreign forces from the Arab land.

Referring to the present massing of foreign forces in the Gulf, Maliki said that the United States and its allies had been planning to evict the foreign troops from Arab land, according to Maliki.

He said the first paper deals with the Gulf crisis, the second tackles the Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and the violation of human rights and the third paper deals with the Palestine problem.

According to Maliki, the other papers will discuss basic human freedoms, pluralism, freedom of the press, provisions of the international humanitarian law and the freedom of the judiciary.

The cable demanded that Pres-

Home News

Arab jurists blast U.S. double standard policies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The third Arab jurists conference, which opened at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman, has sent a cable to the Soviet U.S. summit in Helsinki demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces from Arab lands and calling for a more balanced and equitable treatment of various world issues by the U.N. Security Council and major world powers.

"The conference deplores the double standard policies in the application of international laws and especially in dealing with the Gulf crisis," said the cable.

Dr. Mazen Ismail Ramadani, from Iraq, presented a research paper dealing with current threats to his country and giving details about the Gulf crisis.

The Secretary-General of the Arab Jurists Federation Shabib Al Maliki said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that there was no alternative to a holy war which would mobilise Arab and Islamic power to drive foreign forces from the Arab land.

Referring to the present massing of foreign forces in the Gulf, Maliki said that the United States and its allies had been planning to evict the foreign troops from Arab land, according to Maliki.

He said the first paper deals with the Gulf crisis, the second tackles the Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and the violation of human rights and the third paper deals with the Palestine problem.

According to Maliki, the other papers will discuss basic human freedoms, pluralism, freedom of the press, provisions of the international humanitarian law and the freedom of the judiciary.

The cable demanded that Pres-

Larger numbers enrol in vocational training courses

AMMAN (J.T.) — An increasing number of students tend to take vocational training courses rather than the academic courses as a result of measures recently introduced by the Ministry of Education, making vocational courses more attractive, according to Ali Nasrallah, director of Vocational Training Department at the Ministry of Education.

"The ministry has recently introduced programmes combining vocational and academic courses to attract more and more students to trades of different types," Nasrallah said in a statement here Sunday.

This year the ministry noticed that more students have opted for vocational training; their number, standing at 10,997, Nasrallah added.

He said that students felt vocational training was more rewarding and trades were badly needed in the labour market to promote socio-economic development.

The Ministry of Education is currently conducting a field survey in Madaba and Maan to determine the number of illiterate persons before embarking on adult and literacy education pro-

jects in the two areas, according to Minister of Culture Khaled Al Karaki.

"Adult education and literacy centres projects are expected to be carried out in Madaba and Maan on a large scale once the survey was completed," Karaki, who is also Acting Minister of Education, said at a press conference, marking "World Literacy Day."

At the same time, he said, the Ministry of Education is going ahead with the construction of adult education and literacy centres in the Jordan Valley, expected to benefit 47 villages and population centres.

Karaki stressed the government's keenness to maintain and increase efforts for the eradication of illiteracy in the country. Plans are being drawn up for reducing the 20 per cent rate of illiteracy in Jordan to eight per cent by the end of the century, the minister said.

Ministry of Education's Director of Academic Education Hassan Al Usta said last week that the Arab League Educational,

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Population Committee (NPC) and the U.N. Economic and Social Committee for Western Asia (ESCWA) Sunday signed a memorandum of understanding, paving the way for joint studies and programmes in population fields in Jordan and for an exchange of views and expertise and information in matters related to population activities.

Under the memorandum the two sides pledge to cooperate in organising symposiums and to provide the requirements for programmes to train local personnel in population activities fields.

The two sides will set up meetings by experts and will facilitate the use and employment of technical facilities available to either side.

The memorandum was signed by Minister of Labour Qaseem

NPC, ESCWA sign agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Population Committee (NPC) and the U.N. Economic and Social Committee for Western Asia (ESCWA) Sunday signed a memorandum of understanding, paving the way for joint studies and programmes in population fields in Jordan and for an exchange of views and expertise and information in matters related to population activities.

The committee supervises studies on motherhood, childhood and fertility as well as studies conducted on the Jordanian workforce, women's participation in development, population growth and migration.

According to committee members, the NPC aims at laying down the foundation for a national population strategy, reflecting Jordan's hopes and aspirations for social and economic development.

Rao, who discussed Indian purchases of phosphate and the selling of Indian products to Jordan Saturday at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, followed up the discussions with Dr. Abdulrahman, focusing special attention on joint ventures.

Abdullah welcomed Rao's proposals and said encouraging private sectors in the two countries to conduct research in areas for investments would be useful.

The minister also underlined the need for Jordan and India to diversify their imports.

Rao voiced his country's satisfaction with the development of trade and economic ties with Jordan and said that he was now "better informed of Jordan's policies concerning investment development projects."

Rao Saturday expressed hope of increased trading links between the two countries and said his country was hoping to sell more goods and adjust the balance of trade which is now heavily in favour of Jordan.

The total volume of trade between the two countries, Rao said, exceeds \$200 million in value, of which India currently sells only \$20 million worth of its national products on Jordanian markets.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal Hall (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- Exhibition displaying posters on environmental control measures of each sector of the environment (air, land and water) at the British Council.
- Archaeological exhibition entitled "Al Lajun — a Roman Frontier Fort" at the Registration and Research Centre of the Department of Antiquities, Jabal Amman.
- Art exhibition by Salam Kanaan at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILM

- Film entitled "Gregory's Girl" at the British Council — 5:00 p.m.

4,669 cross into Jordan Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — An official statistics bulletin issued here Sunday revealed that a total of 4,669 evacuees crossed the Ruweisat border post into Jordan Saturday including 110 Americans evacuated from Iraq.

The bulletin said that these numbers were expected to grow in view of the continuous flow of evacuees through Ruweisat and the lack of proper action on the part of the concerned governments to ensure the transportation of their nationals.

According to the bulletin, the total number of evacuees of different nationalities, crossing into Jordan through Ruweisat since the beginning of last month, was 430,000 and only 80,000 had been moved to camps and makeshift tents around Ruweisat and other areas of Jordan.

According to a bulletin issued by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), a total of 7,191, have left Jordan by air on Sunday, Sept. 8 alone.

Jordan explores East European markets

AMMAN (J.T.) — Countries of Eastern Europe have expressed desire to import Jordanian products, and the Amman Chamber of Industry has decided to dispatch a team to tour these countries and study exports prospects and open new markets, according to a chamber representative.

The Amman Chamber of Industry is sending delegations to the Soviet Republics and Poland with the purpose of marketing Jordanian products on their markets, following requests made to this effect to the chamber of industry, according to the announcement which followed a meeting by representatives of the Jordanian Industrial Businesses, presided over by chamber President Khalidoun Abu Hassan.

In reviewing the general economic situation in Jordan, following steps taken by the Ministry of Supply to issue ration cards for Jordanians to buy subsidised sugar, rice and milk, a number of merchants and business demands that the government give the private sector the chance to import sugar and other commodities which are now imported by

It said that the chamber also had decided to set up an emergency and relief centre working in cooperation with the Civil Defence Department to enable the committee to carry out its task.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Jordan, Yemen discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Suleiman Arabyat Sunday received several directors of the Ministry of Agriculture in Yemen and reviewed with them scopes of cooperation in agriculture between Jordan and Yemen. The minister affirmed the need to enhance and promote cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of exchanging expertise and trading agricultural commodities.

Arabiyat, farmers discuss exports

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Suleiman Arabyat met Sunday with the private sector exporters and discussed with them the export situation in view of the developments in the Gulf region. The meeting was attended by the director general of the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO), director of the ministry's Department of Agricultural Economy and several of the ministry's officials.

Australia provides aid for repatriation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Australia will provide 250,000 Australian dollars to assist the repatriation of people stranded in Jordan and other Middle Eastern countries, the minister for foreign affairs and trade, Senator Gareth Evans announced Friday. The fund will be channelled through the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) and are additional to the AU\$250,000 provided last week to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist refugees as they cross the border into Jordan. IOM is working to provide accelerated departure mechanisms including transport ships and charter aircraft for the safe repatriation of foreign nationals, Senator Evans said.

JD 194.3m collected in customs

AMMAN (Petra) — Customs revenues collected in Jordan in the first eight months of 1990 amounted to JD 194.3 million, registering an increase of JD 47.9 million or 32.8 per cent over the same period in 1989, according to a responsible official at the Customs Department. The official said customs revenues in August 1990 amounted to JD 27 million, compared to JD 22 million in the same month of last year.

Italy donates \$1.75m worth of rice

AMMAN (Petra) — The Italian government is contributing \$1.75 million worth of Italian rice to help Jordan cope with the evacuees' problem, a press release issued by the Italian Embassy said Friday. The press release said that Italy would provide Jordan with tinned beef worth \$875,000 through the Food and Agriculture Organisation to be used at the evacuees camps in Jordan.

PSD changes operators' number

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) have announced changes in the telephone numbers of their operators to 196 and said the old telephone number would be used along with the new number until the end of next month. The PSD sources said citizens in Amman could dial the number directly, while citizens outside the capital would have to dial zero before dialling it.

ARCS to review role in aiding evacuees

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive committee of the Arab Red Crescent Societies (ARCS) will hold a meeting in Amman on Sept. 13. President of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Dr. Ahmad Abu Qura'a said the committee was going to discuss the role of the Arab Red Crescent Societies in aiding the evacuees flooding into Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait.

Deputies voice support for King's stand on Gulf

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lower House of Parliament Sunday voiced full support for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts at the Arab and international levels to contain the Gulf crisis, and said that the crisis should be tackled within the Arab framework.

In a cable sent by Speaker Suleiman Araby to King Hussein, the House said that the King's endeavours emanate from the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which were predicated on ending foreign presence in the Arab region.

The members of the Lower House of Parliament take pride in your efforts to deal with the Gulf crisis within the Arab framework," said the cable.

"The House members deeply appreciate your quick response to the new challenge which poses serious threats to the Arab and Islamic Nation and strongly back your relentless endeavours to contain the crisis," added the cable.

"The Jordanian people and their representatives in Parlia-

ment stand solidly behind you. Your courageous stand and take pride in your wise leadership," the cable concluded.

King Hussein's endeavours and Jordan's efforts to deal with the crisis were explained to the Lower House of Parliament Saturday by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

House member Issa Reimouni proposed sending the cable to the King in expression of appreciation of his efforts to defuse tension in the Gulf.

Coordination paves the way for smooth evacuation

By Ica Wahbeh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Queen Alia International Airport (QAI) 20 days after the biggest rush it witnessed in its six years of existence — due to the influx of refugees from the Gulf after the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait on Aug. 2 — was calm and quiet.

According to Aqel Biltagi, the Executive Vice President of Customers Service Department at QAI, the rush at the Jordanian airports started on Aug. 19 with more than 40 non-scheduled flights taking home about 15,000 stranded evacuees daily. These flights, added to the Royal Jordanian regular 25-30 flights a day, would bring the number to almost 100 daily, "a huge number and a tremendous responsibility on our operators," said Biltagi.

Royal Jordanian (RJ) fulfills three functions, according to officials. It is the national carrier and as such during the Gulf crisis it had to adapt itself to "surprise" programmes. Regularly scheduled flights to Bangkok, Manila, Colombo, Cairo and Sanaa carried evacuees home. Special trips were also made to the Gulf countries, to North Africa and to Europe. "The volume of transportation increased 60-70 per cent in terms of tonne per kilometre," according to Biltagi.

In its capacity as a carrier specialised in servicing the Kingdom, RJ is also responsible for accepting passengers, getting information about all plans for their transportation, preparing flight papers and papers for distributing passengers, according to Biltagi. It is therefore responsible for offering technical assistance to all planes needing which require such services. During the rush period RJ had an important role to play in helping planes spend the minimum time on

ground (economising time for passengers and money for the carrier). It also prepared the three civil airports in the Kingdom (QAI, Marka, Aqaba), to enable them to accommodate the 15,000 passengers daily. "One day we had as many as 17,000 people," Biltagi said. "For airports built to operate on much smaller scale (QAI under normal conditions can take a flow of 1,800 passengers daily) the effort must be really taxing," an observer said.

According to RJ officials, until Sept. 7 there had been 700 non-scheduled flights from the three airports in Jordan. RJ operators have serviced all kinds of planes. We serviced planes we had never seen before or from countries where we never fly." One such plane is the Soviet made Antonov, a creation that makes you wonder if it could ever leave the ground and fly. It has a capacity of 400 tonnes and it could carry at the same time some 450 passengers. The four-engine plane, initially built for the air force, has the front wheels side front and the belly touch the ground. The whole nose then unhinges, opening wide for a wagon rail to extend, facilitating the loading and unloading process.

As an integral part of civil aviation, RJ's various departments: customs, security, counters, are working in full coordination, according to Biltagi. It is due to this coordination that the departure of 5,000 passengers could be facilitated "at any given time." And it is coordination again, this time between airports and the evacuees camps administration, the Department of Immigration and Foreigners, the embassies and the travel agents, that the situation on Sept. 8 at the airport was calm and normal.

Until Sept. 7, according to RJ officials, there had been 267 non-scheduled flights transporting 45,000 people.

So far, things looked calm and under control at Queen Alia International Airport.</

R 10, 1990

eed Sadi

(Continued from page 1)
 it when Mrs. Thatcher put it to you. I may be somewhat presumptuous.

Q: In other words, we pressed this point several times, and as you say she did not say that our purpose was to overthrow Saddam Hussein. She stopped short of that. You must have met him on some occasions. You talk about a political solution. What sort of a man is he? Is he another Hitler or another Saladin? I mean is he the sort of man who could trust?

A: I would like to say that the synonymising the name of a head of state with Hitler or the word Arab with terrorists or the word Muslim with fundamentalist is the type of stereotype that the media unfortunately live by. The point here is not whether we talk of this leader of the Arab World or that leader of the Western World. We are looking at the problems from within the region and Mrs. Thatcher is looking at the problem from outside the region inward.

Q: But the problem is the essence of negotiation. Are you dealing with someone you can trust? Is Saddam Hussein a man you trust?

A: I think that the purposes of this potential movement of political settlement and God knows we hope that possibility still exists. Otherwise we might not be having this interview and sit back and enjoy what would be a gassy war if I may put it so cynically.

The point is very clear that if the possibility of a political settlement exists, then the message that has been sent from Baghdad

openly and privately to many governments should not continue to be ignored. Trust is a two-way street, and if I was sitting in Baghdad today and was asked to withdraw from Kuwait, I would have the right to ask what guarantees of further aggression would I have, what guarantees of non-aggression by the massive international build-up south of Kuwait would I have in that event?

A: I think that if the accuracy in those editorials had started with the first week when there was a virtual blackout on Jordan's position. That is to say, when His Majesty was flying within the first 72 hours for an Arab solution, as it was then called, of the crisis, that is to say, a mini summit in Jeddah. The commitment by Iraqis to withdraw, even the possibility of the participation at the time, that is within the 72 hours of the Iraqi action in Kuwait, everything was negotiable.

I don't want to go into history but this issue has been in the making for several months if not

condemnation wrongly by the countries of the Arab League meeting in Cairo and then followed by Security Council condemnation. There was no possibility to say to the Iraqis we can pursue a political solution because already the war machine has been so well accelerated in its efforts to position itself on the ground in Saudi Arabia.

Q: Really the hopes for an Arab solution now are dead, aren't they?

A: The Arab content of an international solution is there clearly in black and white in Article Four of Security Council Resolution 660. Mrs. Thatcher (and) the world community adhere to these principles as indeed does my country. But I would like to make it very clear indeed that what came out from your interview with Mrs. Thatcher and indeed our discussions subsequently is that there is a very unclear patch of territory ahead of us and that is if it is international position to secure withdrawal, what next?

Is the intention in this instance to forbid Iraq the fruits of its action or is it to punish Iraq, or is it a personalised attack against the leadership of Iraq, and that is what we find rather some difficulty, I would say, in understanding. And I think that you David find some difficulty in understanding

You see every decade has produced a crisis. President Nasser in the 1950s, Khomeini in the 1970s, Colonel Qaddafi and the Gulf of Sirt, and now the question of Iraq. Are we to believe in this region that we are simply incapable of shouldering regional responsibilities or security? Can there be not be a conflict — free zone in the Gulf? Without the pretorian guard there to guard the oil for the world as it appears to us today?

Q: Pardon me if we have negotiations with Saddam Hussein, and if he said I will withdraw from Kuwait, and I will not go back. Well, he told President Mubarak of Egypt that he was not going to invade in the first place. How can you trust him? I don't understand. Could you explain that?

A: Well, I would like to refer to what has been described in the media as the first lie, and that is the statement that Iraq would not attack Kuwait. We have a problem of idiom and of language here. I believe David and I believe that the Iraqi position could well have been: We will not resort to force until we have exhausted negotiations.

I don't want to go into history but this issue has been in the making for several months if not

years. And while we have the greatest respect for our Arab brethren, and indeed for our brethren in the Gulf, I think it is very clear with the Iranian foreign minister playing the Iranian card and visiting Kuwait in July, among other things, the position of Iraq is restated in many times that the crisis is tantamount to war.

The presence of a very strong army and a weakened economy... the recipe of explosion was there. So to base all this delusion in Saddam Hussein on one reported communication between himself and another Arab leader, I think is as much history as the criticism levelled at us for having attempted to work out an Arab solution in those few days at the beginning of the crisis... No-one is interested basically in what cost over a trillion dollars and resulted in the death and maiming of a million people.

We feel effectively that this gesture would certainly be directed to an Arab country closer to Saddam Hussein as an Arab than possibly could have been in the Iranian case. However, one thing is very clear, I would like it to make it a point again that if withdrawal is envisaged what guarantees of non-aggression are there? What guarantees that this massive troop build-up, which effectively knows no time limits as we have heard in the earlier interview, (that) it does not mean a presence, particularly Western presence in the southern Gulf?

Q: Well I think that to go back to credibility I do think credibility is important. The Arab community adhere to these principles as indeed does my country. But I would like to make it very clear indeed that what came out from your interview with Mrs. Thatcher and indeed our discussions subsequently is that there is a very unclear patch of territory ahead of us and that is if it is international position to secure withdrawal, what next?

Q: How can negotiations succeed, leaving aside that credibility gap? Is there any possibility that Saddam Hussein would withdraw from Kuwait without demanding the sort of face-saving concessions that we now know that the international community could never give without making a nonsense of international law?

A: Well I think that to go back to credibility I do think credibility is

Jordan's stand principled

important. I just want to ask that during the years of the cold war how much trust did the Western countries have in their opposite numbers in the East? As I said, it is not a question of ego or charming one another, but it is a question of arriving at a solution on the ground and there I would like to say very clearly that the achievement of 598, that is the Iranian-Iraq peace agreement in the making, is relegated by some as having been a sell-out to the Iranians. However, in this region it is seen by others as a shoring up of a long-standing confrontation between two Muslim countries. It is rather cynically exploited by many in the world that war that cost over a trillion dollars and resulted in the death and maiming of a million people.

We feel effectively that this gesture would certainly be directed to an Arab country closer to Saddam Hussein as an Arab than possibly could have been in the Iranian case. However, one thing is very clear, I would like it to make it a point again that if withdrawal is envisaged what guarantees of non-aggression are there? What guarantees that this massive troop build-up, which effectively knows no time limits as we have heard in the earlier interview, (that) it does not mean a presence, particularly Western presence in the southern Gulf?

Q: Does that mean we are going to find out in Helsinki a corresponding improvement in Soviet relations with the northern Gulf that is to say Iraq and Iran. Are lines to be drawn in the Middle East and in the Gulf in particular? Are we to see a new Gulf war?

What face saving arrangements, I would say very clearly that it is the role of the quiet undramatic diplomacy. At the

moment everything is upfront and everything is war-oriented. Q: When you say undramatic diplomacy, therefore when you read for instance that Saddam Hussein said this week called for a holy war against the Americans for defiling the sacred places of Saudi Arabia, he called for the overthrow of King Fahd and President Mubarak as traitors, corrupt and traitors, you must

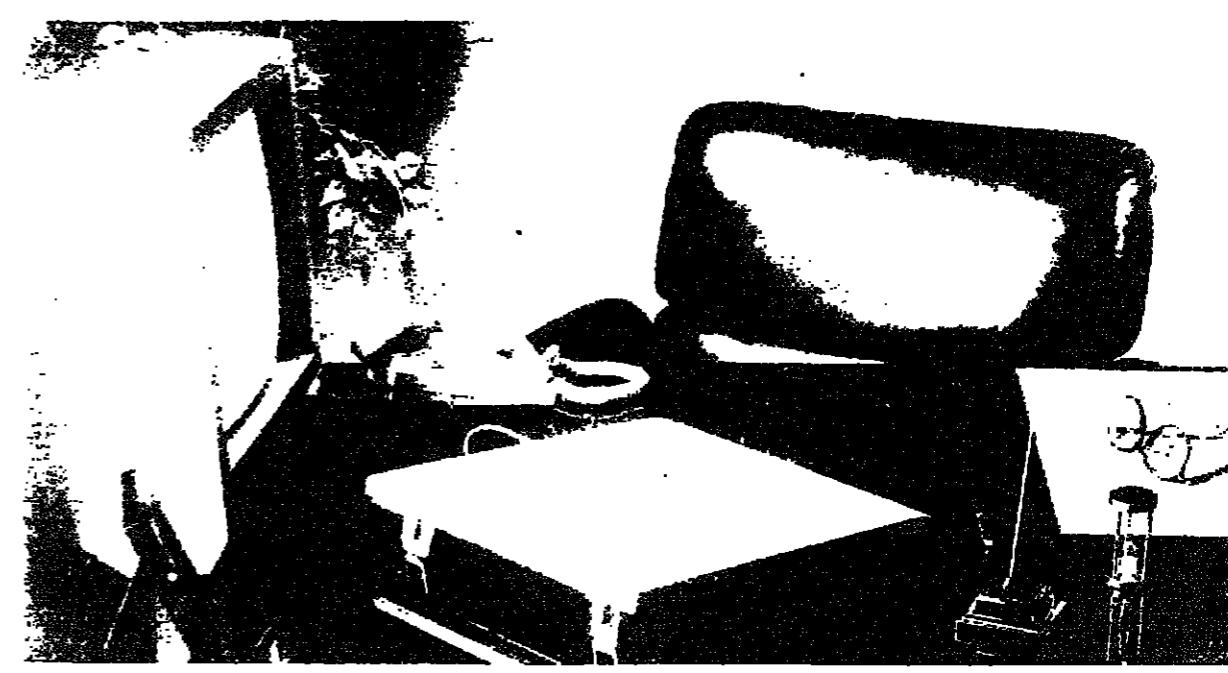
read that sort of stuff that is rubbish?

A: Well, all of this rhetoric. All this adjectival characterisation, all this personalisation whether Hitler, or repulsive filth as you have reported Mrs. Thatcher as saying although she did not recognise this statement as directed towards the president of Iraq or the personalisation on leaders in this part of the world that is

deeply hurtful to us. Because after all it is we who are being made a mockery in terms of our much sought for goal of Arab unity.

It is for us to mend our wounds and this is why I would like to keep this particular aspect within an Arab context. You may call that rubbish, but we are the people who have to live this legacy and hang on this responsibility to future generations.

Wang The Perfect Business Solution



Wang, the leader in office automation offers systems which are easy to use and integrates all forms of information: data, text, voice and image.

Wang systems are built on industry standards.

Wang systems offer a comprehensive architecture integrating systems and applications, open to development and third parties and form a framework for innovation on standards.

Wang offers perfect solutions through Comcent whose experienced sales, service and support teams will provide you with all your requirements.

Wang and Comcent the perfect team for perfect solutions.

WANG

Superpowers agree

(Continued from page 1)

The two leaders said any decision on food shipments to Iraq should be made by the U.N. sanctions committee and imports should be strictly monitored to ensure food reached only the needy — "with special priority given to meeting the needs of children."

Bush noted this should not be interpreted as meaning there should now be "wholesale food shipments to Iraq." Several countries including India and China have urged that food and medicine be excluded from the sanctions.

Asked about Soviet military advisers in Iraq, Gorbachev said they were leaving and were down to 150 from 196. Bush said their presence was not a major irritant although he was happy they were leaving.

Bush said he was determined to maintain the massive U.S. troop deployment in the Gulf until its security was assured and the U.N. resolutions had been respected.

But he said he had assured the Soviet leader that U.S. troops would not remain in the region "a day longer than is required."

"The sooner we get them out

of there the better," he added. He said he did not ask Gorbachev to send troops to Saudi Arabia but "if the Soviets decided to do that at the invitation of the Saudis, that would be fine with us."

Asked why the superpowers were not pursuing U.N. resolutions on the Arab-Israeli dispute, Bush said the United States had been trying zealously to implement them for many years.

The fact that it had failed did not mean the world should "sit idly by in the face of naked aggression against Kuwait," Bush said, contending that the issues were not linked.

Gorbachev, however, said there was linkage and that ultimately the Arab-Israeli problem must be addressed.

Bush expressed satisfaction at Moscow's solidarity over the Gulf crisis. He held out the prospect of economic rewards but noted Washington had budget problems of its own.

Gorbachev rejected the notion and said "Moscow wasn't cooperating on the Kuwait crisis in order to get economic aid. It would be very superficial to judge that the Soviet Union could be bought for dollars," he said.

Text of statement

(Continued from page 1)

Nothing short of the complete implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions is acceptable.

Nothing short of a return to the pre-Aug. 2 status of Kuwait can end Iraq's isolation.

We call upon the entire world community to adhere to the sanctions mandated by the United Nations, and we pledge to work, individually and in concert, to insure full compliance with the sanctions. At the same time, the United States and the Soviet Union recognise that U.N. Security Council Resolution 661 permits, in humanitarian circumstances, the importation into Iraq and Kuwait of food. The sanctions committee will make recommendations to the Security Council on what would constitute humanitarian circumstances. The United States and the Soviet Union further agree that any such imports must be strictly monitored by the appropriate international agencies to ensure that food reaches only those for whom it is intended, with special priority being given to meeting the needs of children.

Our preference is to resolve the crisis peacefully, and we will be united against Iraq's aggression as long as the crisis exists. However, we are determined to see this aggression end, and if the current steps fail to end it, we are prepared to consider additional ones consistent with the U.N. Charter. We must demonstrate beyond any doubt that aggression cannot and will not pay.

As soon as the objectives mandated by the U.N. Security Council resolutions mentioned above have been achieved, and we have demonstrated that aggression does not pay, the presidents direct their foreign ministers to work with countries in the region and outside it to develop regional security structures and measures to promote peace and stability. It is essential to work actively to resolve all remaining conflicts in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. Both sides will continue to consult each other and initiate measures to pursue these broader objectives at the proper

AHEASCA

HEASCA offers its distinguished computer services in

- trading, buying and selling all computers and accessories. (We buy and sell used computers).
- A vast library of software.
- Computers accessories.
- Professional computer courses.
- Computer rentals & accessibility to use plotters, printers, scanners and digitizers.

Al-Sweifieh - near 6th Circle, Amman - Jordan

Tel: 829217 - 829571 Fax: 829470

P.O. Box 921328

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that the Intensive Course in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 15, and will last for 16 weeks. The program is intensive and classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday-Wednesday. Evening classes meet three days a week: Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration.

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

TEL: 604676 604596 P.O. BOX 7806 AMMAN

... Z.W.A. THE ONLY WAY

CROWN INT'L EST. packing, shipping, forwarding, storing, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 624494, Fax: 624492
Tbc: 22265 BESSICO JO
P.O. Box 22447 AMMAN JORDAN

TELEX: 22100 Z.WA-JO

P.O. BOX 12, AMMAN

FIRST CLASS SERVICE FOR A FAST CLASS CARGO

TEL: 819560, FAX: 819683

TELE: 22100 Z.WA-JO

P.O. BOX 12, AMMAN

Abdoun Real Estate Tel. 810605, 810609, 823092

Fax: 810520

4 Rent & Sale

Many villas and apartments are available for rent and sale - furnished or unfurnished.

Also many lots of land are available for sale.

For further details, please call

Abdoun Real Estate

Tel. 810605, 810609, 823092

Fax: 810520

EASTERN

PACKING DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING AIR & SEA FREIGHT

TEL: 621 775 FAX: 656 270

TLX: 23 023 POB: 815 408

AMMAN-JORDAN

The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a Kitchenette in every room!!!

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbeque for

Lunch Friday only

Tel: 818214

Come and taste our specialties

Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.

7:30-11:30 p.m.

After the Philadelphia Hotel

Towards 3rd circle

Tel: 659519 659520

Chen's Chinese Restaurant

Special Executive Luncheons

Take away service available

Open daily 12:30-3:30 pm

Sports

Agassi, Sampras reach men's final

Sabatini breaks through with U.S. Open victory over Graf

NEY YORK (R) — Gabriela Sabatini broke through into the big time and put a sour ending on a disappointing year for Steffi Graf by winning the U.S. Open Championship in straight sets Saturday.

The 6-2 7-6 triumph over the world number one gave Sabatini her first Grand Slam singles title and moved her out from under the shadow cast by her longtime rival.

"This is the biggest feeling for me. There's no way to explain this emotion," Sabatini said after the one-hour 39-minute victory over her former doubles partner.

"I've been dreaming to win a Grand Slam. I don't believe it. I came through today," said Sabatini, who became the first woman from Argentina to ever win a Grand Slam event.

The 20-year-old Sabatini, seeded fifth behind the top-seed Graf, used her new-found net game to volley winners and rattle Graf into an unheard of 40 unforced errors as she denied the West German a third successive U.S. Open crown.

Graf, whose Australian Open triumph in January gave her eight Grand Slam titles of the last nine contested, was left out of the celebrations at the French, Wimbledon and now U.S. championships in a season marred by injury, ailments and adverse publicity.

Graf had been overpowering on her way to the final, but the

passing shots.

When Graf tried to take charge by approaching her net, Sabatini showed the power of her groundstrokes, often bending topspin passing shots low over the net at angles that left Graf watching helplessly.

Sabatini took charge from the start, storming the net to break Graf in her first two service games for a 4-0 lead and a comfortable first-set win.

The top-seeded Graf dropped serve again to start the second set but broke right back to make it 1-1.

The set stayed on serve until

the ninth game when the determined Sabatini took a 5-4 lead when Graf sent a backhand long after missing a lunging backhand crosscourt volley wide from deuce.

But Graf, her back against the wall with Sabatini serving or the match, broke back when the Argentine misfired a backhand that flew off her racket.

Sabatini turned away two set-points for Graf in the 12th game, saving her serve by blasting a forehand crosscourt winner to send the set into a tiebreak.

Trailing 3-1 in the decider, Sabatini ran off four successive points to lead 5-3 and then capped her first Grand Slam singles crown by lacing a forehand winner down the line to take the tiebreak 7-4.

"I was fighting really hard in the second set," said Sabatini. "I said to myself I had to win it in two sets because we always got to three sets and I get tired. So I had to win in two."

Sabatini did just that to claim the victory, which was worth \$350,000 and moved her into fourth in the rankings, ahead of American Wimbledon runner-up Zina Garrison.

"She deserved to win a Grand

Slam," said Graf, who marked her record 160th successive week as world number one despite a season in which she was sidelined by a fractured thumb, bothered by tabloid allegations about her father's love life, and had surgery to correct a sinus problem.

"She's been around a long time and won some tough matches," the 21-year-old Graf said. "She was always a good fighter."

Meanwhile young Pete Sampras continued his legend-bashing by stopping the resurgent John McEnroe Saturday to reach the final of U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

Sampras, who toppled three-time champion Ivan Lendl in the quarter-finals, dumped four-time winner McEnroe 6-2 6-4 3-6 6-3 to set up a showdown with fourth seed Andre Agassi in the first all-American U.S. Open final since 1979 when McEnroe beat Vitas Gerulaitis.

Agassi, the French Open runner-up, reached his second Grand Slam final of the year with a stellar performance against defending champion Boris Becker.

Agassi powered his way past Becker 6-7 6-3 6-2 6-3 with the help of a series of controversial line calls that robbed the second seed of his concentration and composure on what turned out to be a dreadful day for champions.

With his stirring run to the semifinals, McEnroe, ranked 20th and unseeded here for the first time in 13 years, had electrified an open that saw many of the favourites fall early.

But on Saturday Sampras had but a big a serve and too much on his passing shots for the 31-year-old former number one and the torch of American men's tennis was passed to the 19-year-old on the same court where McEnroe had won four titles, the last in 1984.



Gabriela Sabatini

Soviets get 4 gold medals in wrestling championships

TOKYO (AP) — John Smith Sunday became the first American wrestler to win four straight world-level titles, while the Soviet Union came out on top in the gold medal competition on the last day of the World Freestyle Wrestling Championships.

Smith, 25, won the world championship in 1987 and 1989 and the gold medal in the 1988 Seoul Olympics before taking the gold Sunday at Tokyo Metropolitan Gym in the 62-kilogram (136-pound) class.

The Soviet Union won four gold medals, followed by Cuba's two. The United States, Bulgaria, Iran and Czechoslovakia each won one gold in the four-day championships.

The Soviet Union picked up 80 points to lead point standings, followed by the United States with 73 and Bulgaria with 72. Each team received 10 points for a gold medal, nine for a silver, eight for a bronze, and so on.

Also winning gold medals Sunday were Majed Torkan of Iran in the 52-kilo (114-pound) class, Rahmat Sofiyadi of Bulgaria in the 74-kilo (163-pound) category, Makharbed Khadartsev of the Soviet Union in the 90-kilo (198-pound) division, and David Gobedjichvili of the Soviet Union in the 130-kilo (286-pound) class.

In the 74-kilo (136-pound) group, Sofiyadi scored three points on a throw with 10 seconds left to score a 6-5 come-from-behind victory over Nassyir Cadikhanov of the Soviet Union.

Iran's Rasule Khadene took the bronze medal, beating Romanian Claudiu Tamadianu 7-0.

Khadartsev, the gold medalist in Seoul, edged American Chris Campbell, 1-0 for the gold medal in the 90-kilo (198-pound) division. Khadartsev scored the only point on a throw two minutes into the five-minute match.

HOROSCOPE

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Many unsettling occurrences happen today if you insist on forcing issues or allow yourself to get drawn into a strange association that could put you behind the eight-ball with higher ups.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Avoid getting wrapped up in a money matter in the morning but later you will be able to go after your true desires in a confident, successful manner.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Do what you can do in the morning suggests of you instead of forcing your own views and then later you will be able to get one in to do what you want.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

Don't get drawn into a messy situation early for later then you can be off to interesting places and gain some unusual data to use in the days ahead.

MOON: (June 22 to July 21) Don't be swept off your feet by a demanding friend in the morning while later you can have an exceptionally agreeable time with your mate.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) The outside world can bring you trouble in the morning but then you are able to contact a prominent person to get support for your idealistic project.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) An outsider coming into your home early could cause a great deal of tension so crush this idea and later entertain close friends at home.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Put off any sort of dearly desired that face you today and dash about seeing and being places that fascinate you, where you can learn.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Look for ways to cut off too much expense where amusements are concerned, then you will be able to build up a satisfactory new type of budget.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Be away from home early for you need some new outside inspiration after which you are able to do the personal things that most appeal to you.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Don't go running around trying to find something interesting to do in the morning but instead look to resources within for all answers.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I need more money. I have to start taxing you."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EXIDO

TURBS

MODDEO

GRINTY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: **EXIDO** — **TURBS** — **MODDEO** — **GRINTY**

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's **Jumbles:** IGLOO COLIC PARDON SPORTY

Answer: What his sentence ended with—
A PROPOSITION

THE Daily Crossword

by Hank Harrington

ACROSS

1 Aides

2 Attempt

3 Dance

4 Bay window

5 Atmosphere

6 Not female lover?

7 Inspire

8 Pitcher

9 Drunkard

10 gin

11 Molokai e.g.

12 Porcine parents

13 Soggy gold

14 tournament

15 Algonquins

16 Modern Mede

17 Parent

18 Musical group

19 abr.

20 Grow

21 Cafe check

22 Laotie

23 City on the Rhine

24 Alice or

25 Sui

26 High-wheeled carriage

27 Blake of "Gunslinger"

28 Substance

29 Snapper's son

30 sound?

31 401

32 Three miles or

33 Ellington

34 Cyclists

35 Popular

36 Nostrum

37 Projected

38 whale

39 Favorited ones

40 Therapeutic amount

41 Manner

12 Dated

13 AZORES

14 RACE

15 VIP

16 GOVERN

17 OVERTAKE

18 GALAK

19 ALMA

20 APAL

21 STUJI

22 YET

23 TERO

24 DILLY

25 SEMITE

26 WHIT

27 TYLE

28 CTS

29 NAME

30 UNDERLING

31 DILLY

32 GABBER

33 MALT

34 ANGORA

35 SIST

36 SEEDS

37 PRIM

38 Gaze

39 Refuse

40 Silly person

41 Assistant

42 A Coleman

43 Russ, river

44 Thrall

45 Color

46 Total

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

Economy

Greek government vows deep budget cuts, attack on tax evasion

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said Saturday he would make deep cuts in state spending in his 1991 budget and launch an all-out fight against rampant tax evasion.

In scathing appraisal of the economy, he said in a speech at a tea fair in the northern city of Salonic "We are on our knees and we will stay in this position... for many years to come."

International organisations and European Community partners have said spending cuts were essential to pull back the country from the brink of bankruptcy. The budget deficit was about \$12.5 billion in 1989, or 18 per cent of the country's annual gross domestic product (GDP).

Mitsotakis, who formed the first Conservative government since 1987 after winning April elections, has raised taxes and public utility costs dramatically

but has done little about promised spending cuts.

"Today, more than ever, the public sector must be shrunk and put in order," he said. "For this reason the priority for next year's budget is a substantial cut of public deficits." The 1991 budget is due in November.

He said the Gulf crisis was adding \$1 billion to Greece's annual oil bill, which was passed on to consumers "since the state is in no position to absorb the cost."

"I feel the stress and the agony of economically weaker citizens," he said, but the increases could not be avoided.

Inflation would be raised by up to 2.5 percentage points because of oil prices, or as high as 23 per cent annually at the end of 1990 compared to earlier forecasts of some 20 per cent. Inflation was just under 14 per cent for 1989.

Australia hikes petrol prices again

SYDNEY (R) — Australian petrol prices rose another two cents a litre Sunday because of the Gulf crisis, the second officially sanctioned increase in 12 days following the expiry of a three-week freeze.

Petrol prices are now around 54 per cent higher than in September 1989, the Price Surveillance Authority said.

Oil companies would be allowed to increase their wholesale petrol prices by two cents a litre from Sunday and would probably be permitted another 1.5 cent rise next week, authority chairman Allan Fels said Saturday night.

Oil companies, which estimate they lost around 100 million dollars (\$80 million) because of the price freeze imposed by Treasurer Paul Keating after Iraq invaded Kuwait, are expected to increase retail prices the full amount.

Before the latest rise, petrol prices were around 74.9 cents (60 U.S. cents) a litre in Sydney, Australia's most expensive city, after a five cent increase on Aug. 29.

Petrol prices have risen around 12 cents a litre (9.5 U.S. cents) since the Gulf crisis began.

Prospects to ease plight of poor states seen improving

PARIS (R) — Despite the Gulf crisis oil shock, prospects for easing the plight of the world's poorest countries are improving, delegates at the second United Nations conference on the least developed countries (LDCs) say.

Halfway through the two-week conference, delegates have only tackled the least contentious issues and will this week start discussing the thorny problems of debt relief and aid levels.

Members said some rich countries were expected to argue that the conference was not the right forum to discuss debt relief.

The United States, which fell far short of the aid target of 0.15 per cent of the developed countries' gross national product (GNP) set at the first LDCs conference in 1981, was unlikely to agree to a higher level.

But delegates from rich and poor countries agreed there were hopes of avoiding another disastrous decade for poor nations.

"Everything went wrong in the 1980s," a Western delegate said. Most industrialised countries, including some of the biggest donors, failed to reach the aid target.

Squeezed between falling commodity export prices, a growing foreign debt and a population boom, the 420 million people living in the 41 least developed countries, most of them African, sank further into misery.

The Gulf crisis was the latest

blow to the poor countries which are unable to react quickly to upheavals in world economy.

"The rise in oil prices shattered all our provisions. No one knows how long it will last," said Abu Hasnat Mohiuddin, the representative from Bangladesh.

He said the crisis had also lessened the impact of the conference. "The attention of industrialised countries is focused elsewhere. They are concerned with security."

Another shock was Saudi Arabia's blunt warning that poor nations had to brace for a substantial drop in Arab aid.

Saudi Arabia has agreed to pay billions of dollars towards the cost of the U.S. military deployment in the Gulf and the Iraqi takeover has effectively ended

the meeting was a boost for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who opposes a single EC currency and an EC central bank. Some EC nations have expressed support for Britain's alternative proposals for monetary union.

He hoped they would also respond to calls to respect human rights and institute democratic reforms to better mobilise their people towards development.

"The hidden message is: There will be money if you clean up your house," he said.

World faces wheat surplus, flat prices

WASHINGTON (R) — Ideal growing weather in the world's major producing countries and bumper harvests are adding to the global wheat surplus, ensuring flat prices for some time, analysts say.

"Weather has been very good for wheat. The record production that is expected to exceed consumption will increase global stocks of wheat," said Edwin Young, a U.S. agriculture department grain analyst.

"The wheat trade and prices

are expected to remain relatively flat in the near term," he added.

The department forecasts that world wheat production in the 1990/91 season will be a record 584 million tonnes, up sharply from the 537 million estimated for 1989/90 and 501 million tonnes in 1988/89.

"We've got a lot of grain around the world. Until something changes that, there will continue to be a larger supply of wheat in a smaller world market," said Glenn Sampson of

Iraqis face jail sentence for price violations

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi traders who charge more than the prices set by the state will face 15 years in prison and the loss of all their assets, the government said Sunday.

The decision, published in the state-run newspaper Al Qadsiyah, was issued by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council to prevent black market dealing during the blockade of Iraq.

Under the decision, covering both private and public sectors, any attempt by government officials to manipulate prices will be considered a crime.

In an effort to offset the blockade, the ruling council gave permission for all Iraqis to plant wheat, corn and rice on government-owned land.

It also permitted the use of public water from rivers, streams and wells for irrigation.

Higher oil prices to ease Algeria's economic plight

ALGIERS (R) — Higher world oil prices arising from the Gulf crisis promise to ease Algeria's economic plight six months before crucial parliamentary elections.

Bankers and diplomats say current oil prices of around \$25 a barrel, 60 per cent higher than three months ago, would net Algeria an extra \$1 billion in oil and gas revenues this year.

This should help service a \$24 billion foreign debt and stimulate the economy by financing the import of badly needed industrial and agricultural inputs.

"If oil prices stay at \$25 a barrel Algeria's debt problem will ease considerably," a senior banker told Reuters. "But we will continue our policy of refinancing the debt, reorganising the economy and reviving growth."

Algeria's economy plunged into crisis in the mid-1980s when falling world oil prices halved its income.

Debt service eats up most hard currency revenue, crippling the economy.

country's ability to import spare parts and materials to keep factories and farms running. Officials put unemployment at 25 per cent.

Economic crisis was the main factor behind 1988 youth riots that pushed the country towards multi-party democracy and allowed the Islamic fundamentalist movement to triumph in local elections last June.

The Islamic Salvation Front is now front runner in the first free parliamentary elections set for next year after 28 years of one-party rule by the National Liberation Front (FLN).

The economy ministry had estimated a debt service this year at \$7.4 billion out of total export earnings of \$10.2 billion, based on an oil price of \$18 a barrel.

A barrel of oil has so far this year averaged about \$18, but is likely to remain well above that through December because of fears of supply disruption from the Gulf.

The banker said Algeria would go ahead with plans to refinance between \$1 billion and \$2 billion

Diplomats said disenchantment with the ruling FLN was so deep-rooted even a consumer goods buying spree was unlikely to affect significantly its prospects at the polls.

But improved cash flow would bolster lender confidence and make it easier to secure new loans, the banker said.

The government continues to seek foreign investment, central to economic recovery plans, introduced last March that include the possibility of 100 per cent foreign ownership.

Foreign investors have been slow to respond because of social unrest and political uncertainties tied to next year's elections.

The government is also pressing ahead with moves to liberalise the bureaucratic, state-dominated economy. A new supplementary finance law, for example, ends a state monopoly on foreign trade and allows licensed agencies to import and resell goods.

Bahrain shelves projects

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain has scrapped plans to build a new power and water desalination plant and delayed decisions on two other big projects, a senior official said Sunday.

Electricity director Abdallah Juma said a planned 100-million-dinar (\$500 million) water and electricity project has been cancelled.

He told Reuters the decision was taken before the Gulf crisis.

Bahrain, hard hit by the Gulf crisis, depends heavily on desalination plants to overcome a shortage of underground water.

Juma said a plan to expand the 700-megawatt Riffa power station had been suspended and the government was studying alternatives.

Building of a second causeway linking Bahrain's two biggest islands, Muharraq and Manama, had been delayed.

SEMI VILLA FOR RENT

American style semi-villa furnished or not furnished opposite to the new American Embassy in Abdoun consisting of three floors. 1st floor living room, dining room, kitchen & a bathroom. 2nd floor 3 bedrooms with two bathrooms. 3rd floor roof. With garden and garage.

Please call Tel. 824280

Best Steam Iron Moulinex®

No.102

JD 25 only

Moulinex Agency Basman Street Tel: 623154

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT (IN GOOD PRICE)

Two floors modern villa in good position in Amman behind the Regency Hotel opposite the Sport College, and there is another three furnished apartments in the same position contains 3 bedrooms/ 2 bedrooms/ 1 bedroom. Dependence/modern furniture, and with all facilities T.V., garden and dependence entrance.

Contact tel. 665795, 684305, Mr. Abu Al Waleed

CAR 4 SALE

Galant super saloon, 4 doors 1989, full option, full automatic for JD 6,000 only.

Tel: 811564 or 674705.

FOR RENT Modern fully furnished apartment

Two bedrooms, two bathrooms, sitting room, dining room, separate central heating, telephone, TV, Video, washing machine and dryer.

Excellent location in Shmeisani and surrounded by a garden.

Please call Tel: 606947.

Super Deluxe Semi Villa For Rent In Shmeisani

One complete 1st floor 300 sq.metres. Location: Shmeisani opp. Darotel. 3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, big kitchen, 3 balconies, independent central heating, telephone line available. Private garage.

For details please contact Tel. 605480.



FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

A fully furnished deluxe villa, 3 bedrooms, 2 salons, living room, 3 bathrooms, equipped kitchen, maids' quarter, garage, telephone etc.

Location: 7th Circle, Abdullah Ghosheh Street.

For more information call owner at phone number 674654 or 814786.

DELUXE SEMI VILLA FOR RENT OR SALE

Consisting of 4 bedrooms, 2 salons, dining and sitting room, 3 bathrooms, servant quarters, basement, telephone and garden.

Location: Abdoun.

For more information contact tel. 686179 from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

MERCEDES FOR SALE

Mercedes 250 Limousine type — 1986 model — Bahraini licence (customs not paid).

Interested parties: Please call Tel. 688093 from 8:30 - 1:30 and from 4:00 - 6:00 p.m.

TODAY AT

CONCORD Cinema Tel: 677420
Dured Lahham Madeline Tabar in 1-KAFROUN 3:30, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45 P.M.
2-SENIOR WEEK 5:15, p.m.

DIRTY HARRY IN THE DEAD POOL Cinema Tel: 675571
Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 10:30 p.m.
Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

REVENGE OF THE NERDS II Cinema Tel: 699238
Performances: 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 10:45 10:45 p.m.

Indiana Jones in TEMPLE OF DOOM Cinema Tel: 625155
Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

MYSTIC PIZZA Cinema Tel: 634144
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30 10:30 p.m.

10 killed in Soweto; police to probe white role in violence

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Street clashes at a squatter camp in the Soweto black township killed at least 10 people, and police fired tear gas and rubber bullets Sunday when crowds threw rocks and firebombs at their vehicles.

Police also confirmed they would investigate allegations that white men have been involved in recent attacks on blacks.

The independent South African Press Association (SAPA) reported a crowd of about 100 people attacked the Thabu shack camp in Soweto Saturday night, assaulting occupants and smashing dwellings.

Police said Sunday that 10 bodies had been recovered in the area, which a spokesman described as "tense."

SAPA reported crowds threw rocks and firebombs at police vehicles. Police responded with tear gas and rubber bullets, the news agency said.

Six other deaths were reported Sunday in the black townships around Johannesburg, including four men found stabbed in a van at a squatter camp near Vos-

loorus, south of the city.

Black factional fighting in Johannesburg-area townships has killed almost 600 people since erupting on Aug. 12. The violence has eased in the past week after a period when dozens of blacks were killed daily.

But random attacks on blacks have occurred in recent days. Witnesses have reported occupants of a van shot and stabbed people in different townships. Gunmen also opened fire on a crowded train platform in Johannesburg, killing six blacks.

Witnesses also have said white men were among a group of blacks that attacked a migrant workers hostel in Sebokeng township last week. The attack led to a confrontation outside the hostel in which soldiers opened fire on a crowd of blacks, killing 11.

Police confirmed Saturday they would investigate the allegations by Sisulu and witnesses. A police spokesman told the government-owned South African Broadcasting Co. that witnesses would be interviewed.

Black leaders and others have called for independent investigations of recent violence, including the Sebokeng shooting.

A recent judicial inquiry on a police shooting in Sebokeng last March concluded police opened fire needlessly on black protesters, killing at least five and

wounding more than 150.

Meanwhile, the right-wing Conservative Party has asked for an urgent meeting with government leaders about allegations that a right-wing activist was tortured while in police detention.

Police have been accused for years of torturing blacks detained under the Internal Security Act, which permits indefinite detention and interrogation of people suspected of violating security laws.

The ANC and Inkatha blame each other for the faction fighting. The ANC also says police have sided with Inkatha, further fueling the violence.

Government and police leaders have said individual police may have acted improperly, but the force as a whole has remained impartial.

The ANC and Inkatha both oppose apartheid, but differ over tactics and plans for a future South Africa.

The two sides have been fighting for supremacy since 1986 in the eastern province of Natal, resulting in some 5,000 deaths.

Burmese opposition accused of trying to provoke army

BANGKOK (AP) — A military commander says the Burmese opposition is trying to provoke the army into a confrontation with the people, Burmese state radio reported.

Similar accusations were made by the military in September 1988 to justify its brutal suppression of the nationwide demonstrations for democracy.

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt, head of the command in the capital of Rangoon, made the warning Saturday, a day after authorities announced the arrests of the acting opposition leader and five other key dissidents.

Burmese authorities appear concerned about a possible repeat of the widespread pro-democracy street demonstrations that took place two years ago this month.

Myo Nyunt met with army personnel living outside their regiment to caution them about his concerns, said the Saturday broadcast, a text of which was seen in Bangkok Sunday.

"Some unscrupulous persons and political parties, in order to cause disturbances and get people out onto the streets, are using atrocious tactics and plans of underground Communist agents," he was quoted as saying.

"Their plans are to list by rank defence services personnel living outside the regiment and veterans living in wards and townships. Then they will try to aggravate and bully the soldiers who are vulnerable and less educated," he said.

"If disturbances break out and

Salvador leader testifies in Jesuit massacre case

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — President Alfredo Cristiani has testified before a court investigating the murders of six Jesuit priests, reportedly to encourage witnesses to step forward.

Information Minister Mauricio Sandoval said Saturday in a telephone interview that Cristiani testified Friday.

Sandoval said he did not have further details, and that he did not know if Cristiani testified in his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces.

Nine members of the armed forces, including a colonel and three lesser officers, have been charged in the murder of the priests, their housekeeper and her daughter last Nov. 16.

The massacre occurred during

a period of tight army security imposed during a major rebel offensive.

Some U.S. congressmen have threatened to seek cuts in aid to the Salvadoran military because of alleged army efforts to cover up the killings and to block the investigation.

Local radio station YSU reported that Cristiani testified before criminal court Judge Ricardo Zamora for more than two hours.

He quoted the president as saying he testified to "give an example and so that other witnesses will appear to testify before the judge."

The broadcast did not give details of his testimony.

Other military officials have given only written testimony.

Mother Teresa calls re-election God's plan

CALCUTTA, India (AP) — Mother Teresa says God's "own plans" dictated that she be re-elected to head her charity despite her desire to retire.

"I was expecting to be free, but God has his own plans," Mother Teresa said Sunday when she met reporters for the first time after Saturday's election for a third six-year term.

The balloting was to have been a vote to choose a successor of the frail, 80-year-old nun, who has come to be known as the "saint of the gutters" for her work with the destitute and the poor.

The Nobel Peace Prize laureate withdrew her decision to step down as superior general of the Missionaries of Charity after nuns from around the world voted for her to stay.

Calcutta's Vicar General Monsignor Francis Gomes, who presided over the secret balloting and announced the result, said Mother Teresa had little choice but to accept the unanimous vote.

Mother Teresa said she had been firm on stepping down — until the balloting forced her to change her decision.

"These things cannot be decided beforehand," she said.

Last March, Pope John Paul II bowed to Mother Teresa's wish to retire and accepted her resignation as head of the order she founded. He had rejected her earlier requests to step aside.

Mother Teresa suffered a nearly fatal heart attack a year ago.

She returned to work but asked for retirement within a few months.

Asked if she would slow her pace, Mother Teresa replied: "We have sisters who are capable of helping."

But she said she would con-

tinue to travel according to the needs.

Along with Mother Teresa, four councilors to assist her also were elected.

Sister Fredrick, a Maltese nun who previously was head of the charity's U.S. chapter in Washington, was elected as Mother Teresa's deputy. The other three members of the council are Sister Joseph Michael, Sister Monica and Sister Priscilla Lewis, the spokeswoman of the charity who was re-elected.

Blake, 68, insisted that the KGB had killed none of them. "I said that I would give them the names only on the guarantee that they would not be killed. They gave me that guarantee and I believed them."

Pressed on whether he would accept people might find this naive, Blake said: "Of course." But he added: "Nevertheless, it is true."

Blake said the SIS had been partly responsible for converting him to Communism by teaching him Russian and by introducing him to Marxist theory.

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Blake said the late Sir Vyvyan Holt, a British diplomat, had converted him to Communism while the two men served in Korea.

Blake said Holt convinced him that "the future of the world lay with the Soviet Union and Communism... I came to the conclusion I was no longer fighting on the right side and that Communism should not be fought."

Blake has a Soviet wife and a young son with whom he lives in a 43 years ago in the gutters of Calcutta, India's most densely populated city in the eastern state of West Bengal.

Mother Teresa gave up a comfortable teaching job at a Roman Catholic school to set up a series of homes for the dying in Calcutta and eventually throughout the world.

Today, the missionaries of Charity operate 430 homes in 95 countries for lepers, cripples, deformed babies and others with no place to turn.

Asked if she would slow her pace, Mother Teresa replied:

"We have sisters who are capable of helping."

She was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1979.

But she said she would con-

tinue to travel according to the needs.

Along with Mother Teresa, four councilors to assist her also were elected.

Sister Fredrick, a Maltese nun who previously was head of the charity's U.S. chapter in Washington, was elected as Mother Teresa's deputy. The other three members of the council are Sister Joseph Michael, Sister Monica and Sister Priscilla Lewis, the spokeswoman of the charity who was re-elected.

Blake, 68, insisted that the KGB had killed none of them. "I said that I would give them the names only on the guarantee that they would not be killed. They gave me that guarantee and I believed them."

Pressed on whether he would accept people might find this naive, Blake said: "Of course." But he added: "Nevertheless, it is true."

Blake said the SIS had been partly responsible for converting him to Communism by teaching him Russian and by introducing him to Marxist theory.

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Blake said the late Sir Vyvyan Holt, a British diplomat, had converted him to Communism while the two men served in Korea.

Blake said Holt convinced him that "the future of the world lay with the Soviet Union and Communism... I came to the conclusion I was no longer fighting on the right side and that Communism should not be fought."

Blake has a Soviet wife and a young son with whom he lives in a

43 years ago in the gutters of Calcutta, India's most densely

populated city in the eastern state of West Bengal.

Mother Teresa gave up a com-

fortable teaching job at a Roman

Catholic school to set up a series

of homes for the dying in Calcutta

and eventually throughout the

world.

Today, the missionaries of

Charity operate 430 homes in 95

countries for lepers, cripples,

deformed babies and others with

no place to turn.

Asked if she would slow her

pace, Mother Teresa replied:

"We have sisters who are capable of helping."

She was awarded the Nobel

Prize in 1979.

But she said she would con-

Gorbachev in reform dilemma as pressure mounts on government

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev faces fresh pressure this week to sack his prime minister and speed up economic reform.

The autumn session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) opens Monday amid worsening shortages of basic consumer goods and a crescendo of calls for Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov to resign.

Long queues for bread and tobacco have spawned deepening frustration at the government's failure to improve the lot of the Soviet people. Powerful voices blame the government and have no faith in its latest proposals to reform the economy.

Boris Yeltsin, the popular president of the Russian Federation, has been the most vocal critic. He says Gorbachev has no choice but to sack Ryzhkov and adopt radical reforms to introduce a market-based system before the economy collapses.

The radical mayors of Moscow and Leningrad, Gavril Popov and Anatoly Sobchak, have also called for Ryzhkov to step down.

"Not one issue we have presented to the union government has been positively resolved," Sobchak told TASS news agency.

Crowds listening to street orators over the weekend at the entrance to Moscow's Gorky Park applauded the same message.

Gorbachev appears to be leaning towards acceptance of the more radical Shatalin plan for moving to a market economy in 10 months to two years. Yeltsin

has called for adoption of this plan by the Russian Federation whatever the national parliament decides.

But the newspaper Trud said Sunday that there was much resistance to it among parliamentary deputies. "The position of President Gorbachev is of enormous significance... the authority of the president could be the decisive factor in the struggle between the two programmes," it said.

With the international Monetary Fund, the European Community and other potential foreign investors watching for a clear commitment to market reforms before approving aid packages, the country can ill afford delays.

The government is under pressure from all sides. Oil and gas industry workers have threatened to cripple output in the key Tyumen region of western Siberia, while the Urals city of Sverdlovsk says it will stop state-ordered deliveries to the industrial and defence sectors unless food supplies improve.

Soviet farmers, sitting on a record grain crop, have held back deliveries to the state to get higher prices from cooperatives or to build up fodder supplies ahead of a scheduled price rise in January.

The government has vowed to take strict measures to ensure that grain is turned over to the state. Yeltsin

Pope visits Africa's 'AIDS belt'

KIGALI, Rwanda (Agencies) — Pope John Paul II, visiting the heart of Africa's "AIDS belt," urged compassion for sufferers of the deadly disease and expressed his hope that scientific research would find a cure.

He also warned about the danger of AIDS, blamed sexual promiscuity for the epidemic and urged self-control.

The Canadian army said the Indian, a member of the militant Warriors Society, drew a knife on a soldier who was checking a razor-wire fence encircling a building and tract of pine woods where the Indians are holed up. It said another soldier helped his colleague subdue the Indian.

But Indian spokesmen said the Mohawk, whom they did not identify, was awakened by soldiers during the night and beaten.

Pope said the Mohawk was taken to a hospital in Montreal with head injuries. Army spokesmen said one soldier was slashed across the face and the other stabbed in the stomach, but neither injury was serious.

About 20 armed Warriors, accompanied by a handful of women and children, have been surrounded by 400 soldiers at the town of Oka, a lakeside resort 30 kilometres west of Montreal.

They are the remnants of the Mohawk insurrection triggered on July 11 by a police raid on a blockade erected by Indians to stop the town of Oka from extending a golf course onto land they regard as sacred. One police officer was killed.

Hundreds of soldiers swept into the Oka Mohawk settlement last weekend, destroying barricades.

The Iroquois Confederation, which includes the Mohawk tribe, Saturday proposed measures to end the 60-day conflict, including a native peacekeeping force.

Canadian Indian Affairs Minister Tom Siddon rejected the proposal, which resembled offers previously turned down by the Quebec provincial and Canadian governments.

Pressurized by the demands of the Mohawk, Siddon said: "We have to do what we can to end this conflict."

He said the Indians' demands were reasonable and that he would do what he could to help end the conflict.

Pope John Paul II, visiting the heart of Africa's "AIDS belt," urged compassion for sufferers of the deadly disease and expressed his hope that scientific research would find a cure.

This visit, his 18th, was at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Chinese officials have indicated they hope he will use his influence to help end U.S. sanctions against China.

Jiang said both sides should work for better relations, which he said were in the mutual interest, the official Xinhua News Agency reported. Bilateral ties have been severely strained since Chinese troops killed pro-democracy protesters last year.

Kissinger, who helped open diplomatic ties with China in the 1970s, also visited last November, becoming one of the first prominent Americans